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Trying to Fool the People With a Jesse James Tariff Law

LATER: (Friday morning, September 22.) Since the body of the article below was put in type, the \$4,000,000,000 tariff bill has become a law. President Harding signed the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill at 11 o'clock yesterday, Thursday morning, and that infamous robbery law became effective at midnight last night.

The public will now shortly commence paying the \$4,000,000,000 annually levied upon it for the benefit of the Republican campaign contributions in the last national campaign.

Here you have the President signing a bonus for the trusts, the real owners and managers of the Republican party, while but a few hours before he had vetoed a bonus for the soldiers who fought and won the world war.

For fuller information of the tariff, we direct your attention to the following article:

William McKinley was elected President of the United States over twenty years ago on a high protection platform, but even this apostle of tariff reform was a firm believer in "free sugar."

When McKinley was elected there were many infant industries that really needed a high tariff to protect them from the pauper labor of Europe, but since then there have been many changes, and today there is no pauper labor or infant industries.

The war created a new era for labor over in Europe and today wages are almost as high in Europe as they are in America. Years ago, America proved to the world that we could stand on our own feet—that American manufacturers even with high wages could compete with the European manufacturer on even terms—so why penalize a suffering public with a high tariff when the only ones that benefit are the mighty trusts that only a few years ago were called our infant industries? There are no European manufacturers who can compete with Ford in automobiles, or with the Standard Oil in gasoline, or with the Steel Trust in building material.

Right now Congress is rushing through a new tariff law—higher by far than the old Payne-Aldrich Bill—and when this bill becomes a law it will cost the American public billions of dollars every year.

The new tariff will add two cents a pound to sugar—just to help the poor old sugar trust—and for the sake of helping out a few sheep raisers we must pay \$4.00 extra for every suit of clothes.

It has been estimated that it will cost the public \$200,000,000 to help a few sheep owners, among whom we find a few United States Senators, voting for this big duty.

If there ever was a time when we need intelligence at Washington, it is today, and yet in spite of this our lawmakers seem to be getting wiser and wiser.

Europe is almost bankrupt, and here we are shutting the gate in the only market where she can hope to sell goods for cash, and while we are doing this, American manufacturers are sending automobiles to all parts of the world in an effort to sell their surplus stock.

I say that when Americans can compete for business in China, Russia and other foreign countries, it stands to reason that they don't need unreasonable protection at home.

A high tariff does not help the working man—in fact, it hurts him—because history proves that manufacturers sell for all they can get, and in the end the public pays the full price plus the tariff.

As Abraham Lincoln said: "You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time," although that is what some of our (Continued on Page 4)

MAN SHOOT'S HIMSELF.

Arthur Cheshire, Living Ten Miles North of Hayti, Shoots Himself Wednesday Morning. Said to Have Been Accidental.

Arthur Cheshire, a single man about forty years old, living ten miles north of Hayti, near the Tom Darnell place, shot himself with a shot gun early Wednesday morning, from the effects of which he died in little more than an hour.

The shot entered the unfortunate man's left side, ranging upward and from the time he was found until death relieved him, he was unable to make an intelligible statement.

Cheshire, it is said, had borrowed the gun to go hunting, something very unusual for him to do, so much so that other members of the family remarked about it. It was but a short while after he had departed from the family residence, where he lived with his mother, brothers and sisters, that a report of the gun was heard. The noise came from the direction of a cabin across the field, about a half mile from the Cheshire home, to which place a sister of the dead man ran, she being the first to reach him. She found her brother lying on the porch of the cabin, moaning and writhing in agony. "The past, the past," was all the sister heard her brother say. However a neighbor, who arrived shortly, says he asked Cheshire why he did it and the reply was: "My troubles were greater than I could bear."

A brother of the deceased, speaking to the writer Wednesday afternoon, was inclined to regard the shooting accidental, but the neighbors are of the opinion the shot was self-inflicted, considering the nature of the wound and the statement of the man before he died.

It is said by those who knew him that since the death of his father about two years ago, to whom he was very devoted, Cheshire had been very despondent. It is also said that he was heavily in debt and had worried and brooded considerably upon that score.

The Cheshire home, where the tragedy occurred, is but a little distance from the Massey place, where young Massey slew himself about two weeks ago, in a similar way, a shot gun, in both cases being the weapon used.

HAMRA'S NEW STORE.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at Caruthersville, Philip Hamra will throw the doors of his new store open to the public. And "new" is the word—the store is new in every thing, every brick, every piece of plank, every counter, every shelf and everything on the shelving is new. The only old fixture about the establishment is Philip, himself, and he is frisking around like he had been equipped with a new speedometer and tires all around.

As will be remembered, Philip's store was burned last March, and upon the ashes of the lost building he has reared a new structure, modern and finer in every detail. Carpenters have been at work nearly all the summer and their work has only recently been completed. In the meantime Philip has spent considerable time in the markets selecting with care his new stock, and having taken his time to do so, he was enabled to drive some excellent bargains and secure the best that was offered. Philip now wishes to pass these good things along to his old friends, together with as many new customers as will come to investigate.

So, while it may be said Philip is "doing business at the same old stand" there is nothing of the old except the ground the old store stood upon, and those who visit his opening Saturday may look for the place, but not for the things that were—even the prices, along with all the rest, are new and less.

—Special prices on stoves and ranges, at Caruthersville, Hardware Co., Caruthersville, Mo.

—Our prices are low on flour and feeds. Come in and see. Buckleys.

The Profiteer's Bonus

President Harding has missed another opportunity to serve the American people by vetoing another bonus bill.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff bill is in reality a bonus bill. Its purpose is to tax all the people for the benefit of a favored few—the favored few being far less numerous in the case of the tariff than in the case of adjusted compensation.

The purpose of the protective tariff bill is to prevent competition between the taxed foreign-made goods and American-made goods. It will not only levy a tax on imports, but it will enable the favored protected American manufacturers and producers to fix their prices on a level with the price of imported goods plus the protective tariff levied on imports. Then the American people will have to pay to the protected American producers and manufacturers the additional artificial price created by the high protective tax combined with foreign price of imports.

The protected American manufacturers and producers will thus be paid a bonus by the consumers who will embrace all the people. They will enjoy a special tax privilege which will enable them to reap the benefit of a bonus taken out of the pockets of the people.

The tax will raise a revenue of \$400,000,000, but the bonus to the producers and manufacturers will far exceed the revenue. The New York Herald, a Republican newspaper, estimated that the tariff taxes lay a burden of from \$3,000,000,000 to 3,500,000,000 on the American people in the increased cost of living caused by the tariffs.

The people will thus be burdened with a payment of the revenue of \$400,000,000 and the bonus of from three to three and a half billions. This is an annual burden, not the total burden, which will be levied on the people by the tariff bonus.

The bonus, therefore, paid by the people to the few privileged by the tariff bill will far exceed the amount provided for the ex-service men in the bonus bill.

All the arguments used by Mr. Harding in his message vetoing the ex-service bonus can be applied with more force to the tariff bonus.

The tariff bonus levies a crushing additional burden of taxation and bonus payments on the people now staggering under heavy war taxes.

It takes huge sums out of the pockets of 110,000,000 people for the benefit of a small percentage of the people. Other strong arguments might be added.

The tariff bonus will disjoin business by creating a new level of prices and wages.

It will increase prices and the cost of living when the imperative necessity of decreasing prices and the cost of living has long been recognized and the Government has labored to reduce both.

It will cause renewed labor disturbances through increased cost of living and a demand for higher wages to meet it.

It will check foreign trade when foreign trade is imperatively necessary for the rehabilitation of Europe, the stabilization of exchange and finance and the full prosperity of the American people.

The bonus voted by Congress for ex-service men had at least a basis of grateful sentiment for patriotic service, but the tariff bonus is granted solely upon the sordid demand of big business for monopoly profits as a return for political slush funds and support in elections.

Does not the argument against the misuse of public funds to benefit a few at the expense of the many for political expediency apply with greater force to the misuse of the taxing power to benefit a few at the expense of the many? Is there not danger of greater political corruption in bestowing rich monopoly privileges upon big business in return for political support than in bestowing bonuses on men who have served their country in war?

If Mr. Harding had exercised the courage and judgment in vetoing the tariff robbery that he exercised in vetoing the bonus bill he would have performed a great service to the people. He would have vetoed the worst work of Congress. He would have checked and rebuked the most menacing tendency in American politics. He would have protected the people from privileged, plundering monopoly. He would have smashed the combination of governmental power and privilege. He would have met the demands of a great majority of the press and people.

Mr. Harding's courage is limited to denying additional compensation to the country's defenders. He did not dare to deny plunder to the rich and powerful monopoly profiteers.—Post-Dispatch, Sept. 21.

CANADIAN COLONY MAY MOVE TO THIS DISTRICT

Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau Seeking Large Farm for Twenty Settlers.

Charleston Enterprise:

The Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau has gotten in touch by means of its exhibit in St. Louis with a colony of Canadians who are interested in Southeast Missouri. Leaders of this colony visited the St. Louis exhibit a few days ago and were very much interested. They then made a trip through Southeast Missouri, and were highly pleased with what they saw. After returning to their community near Quebec, they held a meeting and voted to go to Southeast Missouri. News of this fact was received by the secretary of the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau, along with a good many questions relative to the conditions of the district. As explained in the letter received by the Bureau there are a goodly number of Canadians who are anxious to get away from Canada because of unfavorable farming conditions that far north. They visited several sections of the southern part of the United States, but Southeast Missouri has met with the greatest favor of all.

Owing to the fact that these people have to dispose of their lands in Canada before they are in position to buy elsewhere, they desire first to move a colony of renters to Southeast Missouri. They state that they have about twenty families ready to leave this fall, but after they once locate a small colony in Southeast Missouri, the leaders feel confident that a great many others will follow.

The Bureau is now in search of some of the large land owners who have a sufficient body of land to rent to this first colony. It is believed by the Bureau that if this colony can be placed on rented farms they will in a reasonably short time buy and make their permanent homes in Southeast Missouri. The secretary of the Bureau would be glad to hear from members of the Bureau who can accommodate twenty families on a renting proposition for the first year.

Editorial Note: So it seems that certain sections of Missouri is interested in securing white emigration, and it is also evident that whites are ready to come here if given encouragement. In the long run, this would be better for all concerned than to flood the country with a floating population of negroes. White people will become home-owners, citizens and tax-payers, therefore help develop and support the substantial interest of the community. The white man's children can attend our public schools and churches. We don't have to tax ourselves to maintain such institutions separately for him as we are doing for the negro.

MONDAY CLUB.

After a summer recess the Monday Club met September 18 with Mrs. Blair Buckley for an evening of pinocle. The members present were: Mesdames B. L. Guffy, O. E. Hooker, E. B. Britton, Howard Ellison, H. J. Reinhard, W. R. Limbaugh, W. H. Reinhard and Leonora Condit, and Misses Hattie Mae Argo, Nelle Waltrip and Katherine McHaney. Mrs. J. T. Buckley was a guest.

The refreshments served were, pressed chicken, cheese balls, bread and butter sandwiches, pickles, olives, apricot ice, tea cakes and coffee, with whipped cream and sugar.

Miss Nelle Waltrip was the winner of the evening and received a set of hand-made linen tea napkins.

The Club will meet again in two weeks with Mrs. E. B. Britton.

HAVE IT CLEANED AND PRESSED.

Have us clean and repair your "old" suit for wearing his fall. Start the season with it and wait for the fall "sales."

BERT, the Tailor.

—Big stock of most everything in the jewelry line, of reliable quality, and at prices you can afford, at Turnbaugh's Jewelry Store, Caruthersville. 46-47

SENATE KILLS BONUS BILL

Washington, Sept. 20.—The soldiers' bonus bill failed of enactment late Wednesday, the Senate sustaining President Harding's veto. Previously the House had overridden the veto by a large majority.

The Senate roll call showed 44 yeas to 28 nays, or four less than two-thirds majority necessary to override the veto. The vote in the House was 258 to 54, or 50 more than the required number.

The Post-Dispatch, commenting upon the President's veto, says editorially:

"Courage, good judgment and sound public policy are embodied in the veto of the bonus bill by President Harding. His veto message is a complete and convincing justification of his action.

"The President opposes both the bonus to able-bodied ex-service men and the methods of Congress in voting the bonus. Briefly summed up, his reasons for vetoing the bill are:

"Because it is unsound public policy to attempt to compensate in money patriotic service to the country for war defense.

"Because the bonus would increase burdens of taxation already excessive on account of war.

"Because in voting the bonus Congress failed to provide the revenue to pay for it or to refund the debt which would be incurred.

"Because it will add in four years an amount of debt equal to one-sixth of the war debt, without refunding provision and before the finances of the country, laboring under vast war expenditures, have been stabilized and normal conditions have been restored.

"Because the additional tax and debt burdens laid upon the people do not arise from any necessity but are added for the purpose of benefiting about 5,000,000 able-bodied citizens out of 110,000,000. All the people would be taxed under conditions of financial stress, not from necessity, but from a benevolent desire to benefit a small portion of them.

"We feel impelled to quote two significant remarks of the President. In one he touches the question of attempting money compensation for war service when he says: 'To a war necessity there was but one answer, but a peace bestowal on the ex-service men, as though the supreme offering could be paid for with cash, is a perversion of public funds, a reversal of the policy which exalted public service in the past and suggests that future defense is to be inspired by compensation rather than consciousness of duty to flag and country.'

"The other touches both the financial side and the corrupting political influences of the bonus plan. 'To add one-sixth of the sum total of our public debt,' he says, 'for a distribution among less than 5,000,000 out of 110,000,000, whether inspired by grateful sentiment or political expediency, would undermine the confidence on which our credit is built and establish the precedent of distributing public funds whenever the proposal and the numbers affected make it politically appealing to do so.'

"The veto message is a smashing rebuke to the congressional majority which passed the bonus bill. In accepting the buck passed to him by Congress through cowardice and sordid political considerations the President has exposed the shameful purposes and methods of the congressional majority and the degrading influence of its action. He has made it practically impossible for bonus Congressmen to profit by their dishonest bonus scheme. Their efforts to utilize their bonus votes to gain political support will confound them. The bonus plea will be a disgraceful confession, not a justified boast of service.

"In the bonus adventure President Harding has won and Congress has forfeited the respect and confidence of the country."